

Kenneth K. Prior

Field Notes

Mammals collected in Angola, Africa, 1936-1937

presented to the

Museum of Vertebrate Zoology

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10^{c.}

*Collegiate
Exercise Book*

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C A N A D A

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(a training institution for teachers & catechists) in
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Cernie Institute is operated jointly by
The United Church of Canada &
The American Congregational Church.

Permanent address.

c/o Room 504,

Wesley Bldg.

299. Queen St. W.

Toronto, Canada.

alt. 5600 ft.

vic. Dondi, 3 mi. NE Bela Vista [about
250 mi. inland on Benguela - Katunga Railway],
Province Benguela, Angola, Africa

lat. 13° S.

2 @ Ohui - nodata

3 @ Ohuyi Pedetes

Dondi is 250 in land on the
Benguela - Matanga Railway

AM

Data	No.	Nome	Place Região	caught Apanhado.
9-6-36	1 ✓	Ambandu	Dondi,	[in the woods] Kusenje
10-6-36	2 ✓	"	"	"
10-6-36	3 ✓	"	"	"
10-6-36	4 ✓	"	"	"
10-6-36	5 ✓	"	"	"
" " "	6 ✓	"	"	"
" " "	7 ✓	Anete	"	[hole] [in ground] Kocitumu posi
13-6-36	8 ✓	Ambandu	"	Kusenje
11-6-36	9 ✓	"	"	"
12-6-36	10 ✓	Ohui	"	Kocitumu posi ✓
" " "	11 ✓	Ambandu	"	Kusenje
" " "	12 ✓	Okavili	"	"
13-6-36	13 ✓	Ambandu	"	"
" " "	14 ✓	"	"	"
15-6-36	15 ✓	Engenge	"	[in the woods] [in plain] Kusenje Kenya,
" " "	16 ✓	Kotetele	"	[abandoned field] Kocipembu.
" " "	17 ✓	Ambandu	"	Kusenje
16-6-36	18 ✓	"	"	"
" " "	19 ✓	Anete	"	Kocitumu posi
" " "	20 ✓	Ambandu	"	Kusenje

Blonde is a well-known mission station 13 miles NE Bela Vista

Specimens in vicinity of Dondi, probably within radius of 5 miles

Medidas.

Total	Tail Rabo	Foot hind Pé de traz	ear Orelha	sex Sexo	
0 ^m , 169	0 ^m , 081	0 ^m , 016	0 ^m , 012	♀	Mastomys
0 ^m , 18	0 ^m , 086	0 ^m , 021	0 ^m , 015-	♀	"
0 ^m , 18	0 ^m , 075-	0 ^m , 022	0 ^m , 015-	♂	(?) "
0 ^m , 21	0 ^m , 10	0 ^m , 022	0 ^m , 015-	♀	"
0 ^m , 23	0 ^m , 11½	0 ^m , 007	0 ^m , 015-	♂	"
0 ^m , 21	0 ^m , 10	0 ^m , 022	0 ^m , 022	♀	"
0 ^m , 15-	0 ^m , 04	0 ^m , 010	—	♀	? Cryptomys bocagei
0 ^m , 22	0 ^m , 10	0 ^m , 020	0 ^m , 014	♀	Mastomys
0 ^m , 23	0 ^m , 11	0 ^m , 023	0 ^m , 012	♀	"
0 ^m , 25-	0 ^m , 15-	0 ^m , 022	—	♂	Cryptomys meadowi
0 ^m , 23	0 ^m , 10	0 ^m , 013	0 ^m , 025	♂	Mastomys
0 ^m , 5-1	0 ^m , 24	0 ^m , 45-	0 ^m , 010	♀	Caloceryla
0 ^m , 205-	0 ^m , 95-	0 ^m , 023	0 ^m , 015-	♂	Mastomys
0 ^m , 215-	0 ^m , 09	0 ^m , 025	0 ^m , 013	♀	"
0 ^m , 185-	0 ^m , 085-	0 ^m , 020	0 ^m , 010	♀	Rhacomys
0 ^m , 145-	0 ^m , 75-	0 ^m , 020	0 ^m , 010	♂	? Dendromys
0 ^m , 175-	0 ^m , 085-	0 ^m , 025	0 ^m , 015-	♀	Mastomys
0 ^m , 24	0 ^m , 11	0 ^m , 023	0 ^m , 015	♂	"
0 ^m , 125-	0 ^m , 01	0 ^m , 020	—	♂	Cryptomys bocagei
0 ^m , 215	0 ^m , 10	0 ^m , 025	0 ^m , 010	♂	Mastomys

Data	No.	Nome	Região	Apanhado
16-6-36	21 ✓	Anono	Mondi	[hole] [in tree] kututu witi
" " "	22 ✓	"	"	" "
" " "	23 ✓	"	"	" "
22-6-36	24 ✓	Ambandu	"	Kusenge
" " "	25 ✓	Ohuabua	"	"
" " "	26 ✓	Angenge	"	Kusenge, Kenya
23-6-36	27 ✓	Ohuabua	"	Kusenge
" " "	28 ✓	Ambandu	"	Kusenge
" " "	29 ✓	Ekolongorijo	"	Kusenge
" " "	30 ✓	Epengue	"	[in house] vonjo
" " "	31 ✓	Epengue	"	vonjo
24-6-36	32 ✓	Acifele	"	[by the river] kolui
" " "	33 ✓	Ekolongorijo	"	Kusenge
" " "	34 ✓	Angenge	"	Kusenge, Kenya
" " "	35 ✓	Ambandu	"	Kusenge
" " "	36 ✓	Angenge	"	Kusenge, Kenya
" " "	37 ✓	"	"	" "
25-6-36	38 ✓	"	"	" "
" " "	39 ✓	Ekolongorijo	"	Kusenge
" " "	40 ✓	Ambandu	"	"

medidas

Total	Rabo	Pé de traç	Orelha	Sexo	
0 ^m .37	0 ^m .23	0 ^m .00	0 ^m .035	♂	Calopsitta
0 ^m .394	0 ^m .24	0 ^m .00	0 ^m .035	♂	
0 ^m .38	0 ^m .22	0 ^m .00	0 ^m .030	♀	
0 ^m .185	0 ^m .09	0 ^m .005	0 ^m .015	♀	Myiophobus
0 ^m .21	0 ^m .11	0 ^m .22	0 ^m .01	♀	
1 ^m .20	0 ^m .056	0 ^m .02	0 ^m .01	♂	
0 ^m .26	0 ^m .132	0 ^m .025	0 ^m .012	♀	Myiophobus
0 ^m .174	0 ^m .08	0 ^m .024	0 ^m .015	♀	Myiophobus
0 ^m .38	0 ^m .195	0 ^m .035	0 ^m .02	♀	Rattus
0 ^m .375	0 ^m .20	0 ^m .02	0 ^m .01	♀	Rattus
0 ^m .37	0 ^m .215	0 ^m .02	0 ^m .02	♀	Rattus
1 ^m .32	0 ^m .10	0 ^m .035	0 ^m .01	♀	Myiophobus
1 ^m .32	0 ^m .175	0 ^m .03	0 ^m .015	♂	Rattus
0 ^m .19	0 ^m .035	0 ^m .03	0 ^m .006	♂	Phyllorhiza
1 ^m .21	0 ^m .10	0 ^m .03	0 ^m .01	♀	Myiophobus
0 ^m .22	0 ^m .10	0 ^m .03	0 ^m .009	♀	Phyllorhiza
0 ^m .02	0 ^m .102	0 ^m .02	0 ^m .004	♂	
0 ^m .20	0 ^m .09	0 ^m .02	0 ^m .01	♀	
0 ^m .255	0 ^m .125	0 ^m .025	0 ^m .01	♂	Acridothera
0 ^m .18	0 ^m .09	0 ^m .02	0 ^m .01	♀	Acridothera

Data	No.	Nome	Região	Apanhado
26-6-36	41	✓ ⁽⁶⁾ Enxuta	Ilundi,	bututu mudi
" " "	42	✓ ⁽⁶⁾ Acifele	"	bolui
" " "	43	✓ ⁽⁶⁾ Adina	"	locutur pau
" " "	44	✓ ⁽⁶⁾ Munganga	"	hunge hunge
" " "	45	✓ ⁽⁶⁾ Epala	"	hunge
" " "	46	✓ ⁽⁶⁾ Epala	"	"
" " "	47	✓ ⁽⁶⁾ Epala	"	"
" " "	48	✓ ⁽⁶⁾ Epala	"	"
26-6-36	49	✓ ⁽⁶⁾ Epala	"	"
" " "	50	✓ ⁽⁶⁾ Munganga	"	hunge hunge
" " "	51	✓ ⁽⁶⁾ Munganga	"	hunge
" " "	52	✓ ⁽⁶⁾ Epala	"	hunge
" " "	53	✓ ⁽⁶⁾ Onbando	"	hunge
27-6-36	54	✓ ⁽⁶⁾ Enili	"	hunge
" " "	55	✓ ⁽⁶⁾ Epala	"	hunge
" " "	56	✓ ⁽⁶⁾ Epala	"	hunge
27-6-36	57	✓ ⁽⁶⁾ Epala	"	"
" " "	58	✓ ⁽⁶⁾ " "	"	"
" " "	59	✓ ⁽⁶⁾ " "	"	"
" " "	60	✓ ⁽⁶⁾ " "	"	"

Medidas.

Total	Rabo	Pé de traço	Orelha	Sexo	
0 ^m .10	0 ^m .03	0 ^m .01	0 ^m .044	♀	Chomys
0 ^m .22	0 ^m .11	0 ^m .03	0 ^m .015	♀	Dasyurus
0 ^m .25	0 ^m .025	0 ^m .04	—	♂	Cryptomys melanomys
0 ^m .22	0 ^m .105	0 ^m .2	0 ^m .009	♂	Thomomys
0 ^m .20	0 ^m .16	0 ^m .3	0 ^m .015	♂	Tatera
0 ^m .325	0 ^m .15	0 ^m .3	0 ^m .015	♂	"
0 ^m .21	0 ^m .105	0 ^m .3	0 ^m .015	♀	"
0 ^m .295	0 ^m .155	0 ^m .35	0 ^m .015	♀	"
0 ^m .30	0 ^m .14	0 ^m .35	0 ^m .015	♂	"
0 ^m .205	0 ^m .085	0 ^m .22	0 ^m .01	♂	Rhombomys
0 ^m .21	0 ^m .12	0 ^m .035	0 ^m .015	♀	Aethomys
0 ^m .32	0 ^m .175	0 ^m .03	0 ^m .015	♀	Rhombomys
0 ^m .265	0 ^m .13	0 ^m .22	0 ^m .013	♂	Thomomys
0 ^m .22	0 ^m .11	0 ^m .245	0 ^m .015	♀	Salomys
0 ^m .215	0 ^m .115	0 ^m .25	0 ^m .015	♀	Neotoma b. brachyura
0 ^m .23	0 ^m .13	0 ^m .23	0 ^m .015	♀	Tatera
0 ^m .25	0 ^m .135	0 ^m .22	0 ^m .015	♀	"
0 ^m .27	0 ^m .14	0 ^m .23	0 ^m .015	♀	"
0 ^m .28	0 ^m .14	0 ^m .23	0 ^m .015	♀	"
0 ^m .28	0 ^m .14	0 ^m .23	0 ^m .015	♀	"

Medidas

Total	Rabo	Pé de traço	Orelha	Sexo	
0 ^m . 22	0 ^m . 11	0 ^m . 03	0 ^m . 012	♀	Tatara
0 ^m . 25	0 ^m . 105	0 ^m . 02	0 ^m . 014	♀	Monte
0 ^m . 22	0 ^m . 11	0 ^m . 025	0 ^m . 014	♂	"
0 ^m . 22	0 ^m . 105	0 ^m . 02	0 ^m . 01	♀	Shallan
0 ^m . 13	—	0 ^m . 026	0 ^m . 025	♀	Epomops dotsoni
0 ^m . 24	0 ^m . 17	0 ^m . 025	0 ^m . 015	♀	Peterson
0 ^m . 23	0 ^m . 108	0 ^m . 025	0 ^m . 01	♂	Monte
0 ^m . 105	0 ^m . 04	0 ^m . 012	0 ^m . 006	♀	Legg's 4m
0 ^m . 27	0 ^m . 135	0 ^m . 035	0 ^m . 015	♀	Tatara
0 ^m . 27	0 ^m . 125	0 ^m . 035	0 ^m . 015	♀	Dampier
0 ^m . 39	0 ^m . 215	0 ^m . 035	0 ^m . 015	♀	Peterson
0 ^m . 35	0 ^m . 14	0 ^m . 025	0 ^m . 015	♀	Peterson
0 ^m . 26	0 ^m . 135	0 ^m . 03	0 ^m . 015	♂	Peterson
0 ^m . 375	0 ^m . 215	0 ^m . 035	0 ^m . 015	♂	Peterson
0 ^m . 26	0 ^m . 145	0 ^m . 025	0 ^m . 015	♀	Peterson
0 ^m . 36	0 ^m . 245	0 ^m . 04	0 ^m . 025	♀	Peterson
0 ^m . 34	0 ^m . 47	0 ^m . 015	0 ^m . 015	♂	"
0 ^m . 32	0 ^m . 47	0 ^m . 025	0 ^m . 015	♂	"

Data	No.	Nome	Região Apanhada
18/7/36	81	✓ <i>Chrysomela</i>	<i>Chrysomela</i> , <i>Chrysomela</i> , <i>Chrysomela</i>
"	82	✓ <i>Chrysomela</i>	" <i>Chrysomela</i> [at side] <i>Chrysomela</i> [of the river]
"	83	✓ <i>Chrysomela</i>	" <i>Chrysomela</i> <i>Chrysomela</i>
"	84	✓ <i>Chrysomela</i>	" <i>Chrysomela</i> <i>Chrysomela</i>
21/7/36	85	✓ <i>Chrysomela</i>	" "
"	86	✓ <i>Chrysomela</i>	" <i>Chrysomela</i> <i>Chrysomela</i>
22/7/36	87	✓ <i>Chrysomela</i>	" <i>Chrysomela</i> , <i>Chrysomela</i>
23/7/36	88	✓ <i>Chrysomela</i>	" <i>Chrysomela</i> , <i>Chrysomela</i>
"	89	✓ <i>Chrysomela</i>	" <i>Chrysomela</i> , <i>Chrysomela</i>
"	90	✓ <i>Chrysomela</i>	" <i>Chrysomela</i>
24/7/36	91	✓ <i>Chrysomela</i>	" <i>Chrysomela</i> <i>Chrysomela</i>
"	92	✓ <i>Chrysomela</i>	" <i>Chrysomela</i> , <i>Chrysomela</i>
"	93	✓	"
28/7/36	94	✓ <i>Chrysomela</i>	" <i>Chrysomela</i> , <i>Chrysomela</i> [in house]
29/7/36	95	✓ <i>Chrysomela</i>	" <i>Chrysomela</i> <i>Chrysomela</i>
"	96	✓ <i>Chrysomela</i>	" <i>Chrysomela</i> <i>Chrysomela</i>
"	97	✓ <i>Chrysomela</i>	" <i>Chrysomela</i>
28/7/36	98	✓ <i>Chrysomela</i>	" <i>Chrysomela</i> <i>Chrysomela</i>
29/7/36	99	✓ <i>Chrysomela</i>	" <i>Chrysomela</i>
"	100	✓ <i>Chrysomela</i>	" <i>Chrysomela</i>

medidas

Total	Rabo	Pé de traz	Orelha	Sexo	
0 ^m .175	0 ^m .08	0 ^m .02	0 ^m .015	♀	Monte
0 ^m .215	0 ^m .09	0 ^m .02	0 ^m .01	♀	Chabon
0 ^m .08	0 ^m .015	0 ^m .025	0 ^m .011	♀	Donna
0 ^m .21	0 ^m .095	0 ^m .02	0 ^m .01	♂	Chabon
0 ^m .205	0 ^m .09	0 ^m .02	0 ^m .01	♂	
0 ^m .30	0 ^m .14	0 ^m .03	0 ^m .015	♂	Pedetes
0 ^m .21	0 ^m .11	0 ^m .025	0 ^m .015	♀	Monte
0 ^m .235	0 ^m .44	0 ^m .16	0 ^m .07	♂	Pedetes
0 ^m .24	0 ^m .125	0 ^m .025	0 ^m .015	♀	Monte
0 ^m .27	0 ^m .135	0 ^m .035	0 ^m .02	♂	Tetra
0 ^m .225	0 ^m .14	0 ^m .03	0 ^m .01	♂	Pedetes
0 ^m .225	0 ^m .10	0 ^m .021	0 ^m .012	♀	Monte
0 ^m .21	0 ^m .10	0 ^m .025	0 ^m .015	♂	
0 ^m .28	0 ^m .45	0 ^m .16	0 ^m .06	♀	Pedetes
0 ^m .13	0 ^m .015	0 ^m .02	—	♀	Chabon
0 ^m .15	0 ^m .01	0 ^m .02	—	♂	
0 ^m .285	0 ^m .15	0 ^m .035	0 ^m .02	♀	Tetra
0 ^m .13	0 ^m .01	0 ^m .02	—	♀	Chabon
0 ^m .27	0 ^m .125	0 ^m .025	0 ^m .015	♀	Monte
0 ^m .21	0 ^m .095	0 ^m .02	0 ^m .015	♀	no lower fin

Data	No.	Nome	Região Apanhado
30/7/36	101	✓ <i>Auguanga</i>	Bondi, <i>Auguanga, Auguanga</i>
31/7/36	102	✓ <i>Auguanga</i>	<i>Auguanga</i>
	103	✓ <i>Auguanga</i>	<i>Auguanga</i>
1/8/36	104	✓ <i>Auguanga</i>	<i>Auguanga, Auguanga</i>
4/8/36	105	✓ <i>Auguanga</i>	" <i>Auguanga</i>
8/8/36	106	✓ <i>Auguanga</i>	<i>Auguanga</i>
5/8/36	107	✓ <i>Auguanga</i>	<i>Auguanga, Auguanga</i>
	108	✓ <i>Auguanga</i>	
	109	✓ <i>Auguanga</i>	<i>Auguanga, Auguanga</i>
	110	✓ <i>Auguanga</i>	<i>Auguanga</i>
8/8/36	111	✓ <i>Auguanga</i>	<i>Auguanga, Auguanga</i>
"	112	✓ <i>Auguanga</i>	
	113	✓ <i>Auguanga</i>	
	114	✓ <i>Auguanga</i>	
10/8/36	115	✓ <i>Auguanga</i>	<i>Auguanga</i>
"	116	✓ <i>Auguanga</i>	"
"	117	✓ <i>Auguanga</i>	"
10/8/36	118	✓ <i>Auguanga</i>	<i>Auguanga, Auguanga</i>
12/8/36	119	✓ <i>Auguanga</i>	<i>Auguanga</i>

medidas.

Total	Rabo	Pé de traço	Orelha	Sexo	
0 ^m .315	0 ^m .295	0 ^m .023	0 ^m .010	♂	Pachyura
0 ^m .374	0 ^m .19	0 ^m .035	0 ^m .02	♂	Calappa
0 ^m .31	0 ^m .15	0 ^m .035	0 ^m .02	♀	Tatera humphreys
0 ^m .21	0 ^m .095	0 ^m .02	0 ^m .005	♀	Rhabdomya
0 ^m .12	0 ^m .07	0 ^m .02	0 ^m .012	♂	Martranga
0 ^m .26	0 ^m .11	0 ^m .035	0 ^m .015	♀	Aethomya
0 ^m .19	0 ^m .09	0 ^m .02	0 ^m .015	♂	Martranga
0 ^m .23	0 ^m .105	0 ^m .023	0 ^m .015	♂	"
0 ^m .23	0 ^m .13	0 ^m .035	—	♂	"
0 ^m .31	0 ^m .15	0 ^m .035	0 ^m .015	♀	Tatera
0 ^m .215	0 ^m .10	0 ^m .025	0 ^m .015	♂	Pachyura
0 ^m .215	0 ^m .10	0 ^m .025	0 ^m .015	♂	"
0 ^m .21	0 ^m .095	0 ^m .02	0 ^m .015	♀	"
0 ^m .18	0 ^m .085	0 ^m .022	0 ^m .015	♀	"
0 ^m .44	0 ^m .17	0 ^m .03	0 ^m .01	♂	Pachyura
0 ^m .24	0 ^m .17	0 ^m .03	0 ^m .01	♀	"
0 ^m .48	0 ^m .18	0 ^m .03	0 ^m .01	♂	"
0 ^m .19	0 ^m .07	0 ^m .02	0 ^m .015	♀	Martranga
0 ^m .25	0 ^m .115	0 ^m .035	0 ^m .015	♂	Aethomya

Data	No.	Nome	Região	Apanhado
17-8-36	120	✓ <i>Omburinus</i>	Dondi,	longe
21-8-36	121	✓ <i>Episita</i>	"	"
22-8-36	122	✓ "	"	"
24-8-36	123	✓ "	"	"
24-8-36	124	✓ "	"	"
25-8-36	125	✓ <i>Acicula</i>	"	"
26-8-36	126	✓ "	"	"
	127			
8-9-36	128	✓ <i>Episita</i>	Dondi,	longe
11-9-36	129	✓ <i>Ononis</i>	Basileia, ^{Phala} ^{Em a tree} _{lenta} _{white}	
"	130	✓ "	"	"
"	131	✓ "	"	"
17-9-36	132	✓ <i>Episita</i>	Dondi,	longe
21-9-36	133	✓ <i>Omburinus</i>	"	"
"	134	✓ "	"	"
"	135			
	136	✓ <i>Episita</i>	"	"
	137	✓ <i>Ononis</i>	Dondi,	lenta white
22-9-36	138	✓ "	"	"
25-9-36	139	✓ "	"	"

medidas

Total	Pabo	Pé de traz	Orelha	Sapo	
0,206	0,10	0,012	0,015	♂	
0,205	0,12	0,013	0,015	♀	Tatus
0,215	0,125	0,015	0,015	♀	
0,185	0,13	0,025	0,015	♂	
0,20	0,095	0,002	0,015	♀	Tatus
0,25	0,12	0,025	0,015	♀	Tatus
0,225	0,013	0,035	0,015	♀	" ?
0,485	0,22	0,035	0,02	♀	
0,410	0,22	0,035	0,03	♀	Galago rotoli
0,49	0,22	0,055	0,03	♂	"
0,24	0,13	0,035	0,02	♀	
0,33	0,19	0,03	0,015	♀	Galago ?
0,245	0,11	0,025	0,02	♀	
0,23	0,15	0,02	0,015	♀	
0,45	0,20	0,03	0,02	♂	
0,47	0,022	0,06	0,04	♂	Galago
0,47	0,21	0,06	0,03	♂	"
0,215	0,19	0,05	0,025	♂	

Plac

Data	No.	Nome	Região	Apanhado
28-9-36	140	✓ E. p. p. p. p. p.	Donde,	h. l. p. p. p. p.
"	141	✓ " "	"	"
28-9-36	142	✓ " "	"	"
	143			
	144			
28-9-36	145	✓ " "	"	"
13-10-36	146	✓ Obici	"	[burrow] [in ground] tentata p. p.
20-10-36	147	✓ Onete	"	" "
29-10-36	148	✓ Ekêlê	Donde,	h. l. p. p. p. p.
5-11-36	149	✓ Onete	"	tentata p. p.
"	150	✓ " "	"	" "
11-11-36	151	✓ E. p. p. p. p.	"	h. l. p. p.
"	152	✓ Onete	"	"
"	153	✓ " "	"	"
"	154	✓ " "	"	"
"	155	✓ " "	"	"
14-11-36	156	✓ Onete	Donde,	tentata p. p.
"	157	✓ " "	"	"
14-11-36	158	✓ Ekêlê	"	"
14-11-36	159	✓ Ekêlê	"	h. l. p. p. p. p.

Medidas

Total	Rabo	Pé de fraz	Orelha	Sexo
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0,145	0,14	0,035	0,015	♀
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0,144	0,17	0,025	0,015	♀
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0,148	0,22	0,035	0,025	♂
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0,130	0,145	0,015	0,015	♂
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0,124	0,04	0,025	0	♂
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0,110	0,01	0,025	0	♀
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0,115	0,25	0,085	0,015	♂
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0,114	0,01	0,025	0	♀
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0,112	0,01	0,02	0	♂
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0,155	0,20	0,035	0,10	♂
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0,124	0,12	0,025	0,015	♂
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0,122	0,12	0,025	0,015	♀
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0,130	0,12	0,035	0,015	♂
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0,129	0,12	0,025	0,015	♀
-------	------	-------	-------	---

0,146	0,21	0,05	0,035	♂
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0,147	0,23	0,06	0,035	♀
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0,143	0,16	0,03	0,02	♂
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0,147	0,42	0,11	0,03	♀
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Data	No.	Nome	Região Apanhado
14-12-36	160	V. Chelē	Dond. bilungzi foss.
30-12-36	161	V. Oute	" hututa foss.
1-2-37	162	V. Okavili	" [among roots?] Chapond hornganga foss.
1-3-37	163	Olivaria	" volu (Engalia?)
17-3-37	164	V. Chomunga	" tussenge

as names of trees

Medidas

Total	Rabo	Pe'de fraz	Orelha	Sexo	
0. ^m 56	0. ^m 42	0. ^m 09	0. ^m 025	♀	Paracary. ista
0. ^m 17	0. ^m 015	0,025	0	♀	Cryptomys boeagei
0. ^m 61	0. ^m 24	0. ^m 5	0. ^m 01	♀	Galerella
0. ^m 145	0. ^m 58	0. ^m 12	0. ^m 015	♀	
0. ^m 045	0. ^m 025	0. ^m 1	0. ^m 01	♀	Croucher bicolor

Data	no.	Nome	Região Apanhado
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Medidas

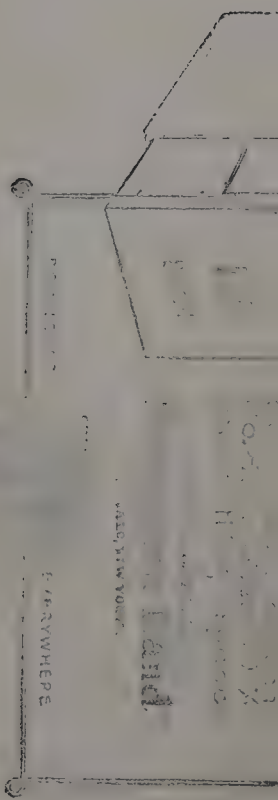
Total	Rabo	Pé de troço	Orelha	Sexo
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Data	no.	nome	Região Apanhado
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Medidas

Total	Rabo	Pé de traço	Orelha	Sexo
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Howell
Howell



A more or less free translation of notes made by my
Quimbundu helpers on specimens brought by me to the
U. of C. Museum, at Berkeley.

1. Ohui -- the ohui lives in burrows in the ground which it digs itself.

There will be many "paths" or burrows. When rains are heavy the ohui goes to a central chamber or to burrows on lower levels.

It eats sweet potatoes, cassava root, "olonamba" (a plant resembling Jerusalem Artichokes), "epumbisa muku" (a root called "rat's disappointment"), and other roots.

It gives birth to 1 or 2 young in January and February.

Its nest is built with chewed roots mixed with grass.

Some are dark-black in color and some reddish.

To catch them:

(1) Scrape the dirt carefully from above the burrow and when the burrow is almost reached insert a piece of grass stem perpendicularly, leaving the lower end free in the burrow. When the ohui passes the grass he moves it and his position in the burrow is then known and he can be dug out quickly.

(2) He can be caught when he periodically moves from one place to another above ground.

(3) By filling the run ways with water and forcing him to come to the highest spot.

They are good to eat and their fat makes good medicine for sores.

They see a little. They go in pairs ♂ and ♀.

2. ^{Epengue} Epengue -- the epengue is found in people's houses, in the grass or in holes in the ground.

He eats everything man eats, and chews people's toes, ears and fingers while they sleep.

They build their nests in people's houses using grass and scraps of cloth. They give birth to 5-10 young at any time.

They can be caught in traps. They climb anywhere.

Albinos occur and these may give birth to normal colored again.

3. ^b Omhandu ^{naatony} -- these are found by the rivers, in the "river gardens", in people's houses and in the fields. They eat anything man eats and grass and field crops.

They can be caught in traps. They may fight the "epengue" or go in with them.

4. Ohuakua (or Ongela)--this one is found in the woods, on the plains and by rivers. These do not make nests in the ground but in thick grass. To get away from the grass fires they go in any burrow and hole they find.

They give birth to 2-4 young in April - May.

5. ^{Uakhang} Ongemba -- these stay by the rivers. They eat grass and they feed in the daytime. Some make their nests in the open and some in burrows.

They give birth to 5-6 in April and May.

6. [~] Ohulu (Epake) ^{Tatera valida} -- these stay chiefly in the plains or in abandoned fields, but some may be found by the rivers.

They eat grass, corn, potatoes and other such things.

They give birth to about 5 young in April.

They can be dug out of their holes where they nest.

(Pelomys)
7. Oohifele -- these are river rats. Their burrows leave the bank of the river and run up-hill. When you dig for them they run into the water.

To catch them plug up the hole on the river bank and dig from above and pour water in the plugged hole from above, or catch them in the water.

They give birth to 2 young in April -- May.

(Ravulus)
8. Ochiseselē -- these stay in old bee hives if there are not too many bees there or in holes in trees. They eat bark and leaves. Their nests are made of leaves and grass.

They give birth to 2 young.

9. Osinge (Kalela) -- these stay in the abandoned fields. They have a burrow and a single mound.

They eat grass and roots. Their nests are of grass and leaves.

They give birth to a single young.

They can be caught, when the mounds are visible after the grass fires, by digging in the mounds.

(Galea)
10. Onono -- these live in holes in trees and also in the bee hives in the trees. They eat bark, leaves and grasshoppers.

They give birth to 2 young. Their nests are lined with leaves and grass.

(Gilaia)
11. Okahili -- these stay in holes or lairs. They eat grasshoppers, birds, partridge and chickens.

They give birth to 2 young. They can be caught while hunting or in traps.

Their method of catching their prey is to catch the ¹rear of the prey from behind, it pricks them then and then finally bites to kill.

usually found in
12. Ekolongonjo -- the rat of the ant-hills. They eat pods and grass.

They give birth to 2 young. They can be caught by trapping them and by digging them out.

leggada
13. Okandoti (Kandondo) -- a very small animal found in the woods and in houses. It eats corn, sweet potatoes and other similar things. It is very easy to catch and even children catch them with ease.

They give birth to 3-4 young.

14. Okanjambolaka -- another small animal found in abandoned fields and by the rivers. It eats grass, corn and wheat plants and other such things.

It lives in a burrow, the opening of which it keeps closed with rubbish. It can be dug out but it is exceedingly shrewd and hard to catch.

It gives birth to 6 young.

leggada
15. Eyunju -- found in burrows by the rivers. It eats grass, corn kernels, and such things and can be caught by digging.


It gives birth to 2-3 young, about April.

leggada
16. Songanga (Sakunganga, Sakutopi) -- this little fellow lives in a burrow, but not of his own digging. He finds an abandoned burrow and appropriates it. He makes a series of very small cleared paths through the bush. He is very fast and he jumps not runs. He builds no nest as he cannot carry grass because of his long nose, he (or she) gives birth to 2 young in the bare dirt, about April.

This animal doesn't eat like other rats but lives on flies, insects, and grasshoppers.

This fellow has no teats but suckles its young through its tail.

(Something new for science).

It can be caught by putting a trap like this  in the path where he runs.

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17. Okahandambela (Kalukandambela) -- this chap lives in small caves, lairs or in rat burrows. He is exceedingly brave. When it thunders he too thunders (roars). He eats rats and worms, etc. He can be caught in traps and by digging.

They give birth to 2 young.

18. Ekele -- these live in holes, caves etc. and can be caught in traps or by dogs at the hunting time.


They eat grasshoppers, and rotting things.

They give birth to 2 young.

19. Ohuiyu -- these live in bush and plains. (There is a saying that a tax evader is an ohuiyu. The idea being that when the officer comes for the tax the man is somewhere else, just as the ohuiyu may live by the river but when the river rises the ohuiyu is already on higher ground).

They live in burrows which they dig themselves. They eat corn, sweet potatoes, cassava and such things.

They are difficult to catch but can be caught in traps and pit-falls and can also be driven out of their burrows by the burning of certain roots at the entrance.

They give birth to 2 young. Their gait is different to other animals, they jump  so.

20. Elima -- this animal has wings like a bird and flies but it looks like a dog or rat.

It eats nuts and fruits (the latter I know much to my sorrow. They are very destructive).

They spend their days sleeping in trees.

They are seen mostly in the wet season, in the dry season they don't show up much.

They give birth to two young which cling to the mother's teats and even when she flies they do not fall.

21. Olivayn^V -- this animal stays in the water and lives on fish but also eats cow peas, squash etc., if it can find them in the nearby river gardens.

It gives birth to 1-2 young.

They can be caught most easily when the rivers overflow and the animals stray abroad in the flood waters. They are fierce and bite badly.

22. Onete -- these resemble greatly the "ohui" in habits, feeding etc. They give birth to 2-3.

When digging them, up to 10 may be found in one system of burrows.

23. Epeke (Okalela) -- ^{~ Gerbil probably Tatera schingii ~} this resembles greatly the "ohulu" (cf. #6 Epeke is given there as an alternative name).

These differ from the "ohulu" in that they are smaller. They have mounds just the same and exits apart from the mounds.

They give birth to 2-3 young.

They are very cunning and it takes 2 people to dig them out, one to dig and one to watch for them.

P.S. I do not vouch for the accuracy of this data but give the boys' views for what they are worth. KHP.

Others known to exist in Angola.

1. Onjonjo -- brown mountain rat which chases all others out.
2. Osini -- [~]Cave rat.
3. Umbili[~] -- a brown river rat like a large mole.
4. Kalene[~] -- light gray rat of river. About size of house rat.
5. Chinyeña -- probably a shrew.

APATA OLOMUKU

1. OHUI.

1. Ohui yilale kocitunu, muele ocifela o kapa olonjila posi via lua, eci alale cenda ondongosi nda ku li ombela otillila kocitunu vokati, kuendavo onjila ya pita kosi.

Okulia kuahe usambe, utombo, olonamba, epumbisa-muku lolombombo vikuavo etc.

Oku cita. Yi cita vo Janeiro pamue vo Fevereiro. Ocanju cahe oteta va ci tunga owini olombombo ovisasa lovayo oku lenelisa ocitenga lowangu. Oku cita kuahe yi cita omala va 2 pamue 1. Etimba . Vimue vi kusuka , vimue vi tekava. Ovonya ambumbulu ca lua (ovayo opusu-ngua-sungua kilu) Oku yi kuata (1) va pela eve kilu liututa wahe eci pa kamba naito oku tuiyamo otomehamo okawangu eci yi pita , cinene wa mola okawangu kalisenga yapa otuiya apa wopile eve.(2) Pamue oku yi nola nda yokuiluka.(3) Nda olonjila vieyuka ovava yi tilila vocitunu oku yi kuatelako ocitikam olonjila viaco viosi noke o vululamo oco o yi sanga pamue vikalapo via lua. Oku kuata kuaco oku lunguka mamo vi lumana ca lua.

2. EPENGUE.

Epengue li kala kala volonjo viomanu, vovangu pamue posi kutunu.

Okulia kuahe olia cosi muele cilia omunu.

Oku cita kualio. Licitila volonjo pocanju, omala valio epandu pamue vatalo. Ocanju calio owangu lovindambu violonanga. Oku likuata va likuatala vociliva pamue vocungua.

3. OMBANDU.

Ombandu yi kala kala volui pamue vonjo lovovapia yi kala kituta.

Ocanju cahe owangu lamela okulia , ndeci epengue o liavo owangu lokulia kuvovapia. Oku cita omala epandu pamue epanduvali oku yi kuata vociliva.

4. OHUAKUA.

Ohuakua omuku yovisenge ocanju cahe ka kapi kututa o kapa vesuku, ututa wahe, woku tilila ondalua pamue kututa wahoko. Okulia kuahe owangu olonjanja via lua okuti yi lia lutanya. Oku cita kuahe o ci-ta omala vavali pamue va tatu ocita vosai ya Abril la Maio.

5. ONGEMBA.

Ongemba yi kala kala volui, okulia kuayo owangu, yi lia lia utanya ovianju viahe vikuavo voluwa vikuavo kocitunu. Oku cita kuahe kosai ya Abril la Maio, ocita va lua va 5 pamue 6.

6. OHULU.

Ohulu yi kala kala venyala pamue vovipembe muna valimale osimbu vimue nda yapanga yi ilukila volui. Okulia kuayo yi lia liam ocikese lepungu kuenda ekapa lovina vikuavo. Oku cita kuayo yi cita omala vatalo otembo ya vakuavo haiyo kosai ya Abril. Yi lale ku utunu povianju kumue lomala wahe. Oku yi kuata kuaco oku fela kocitunu, kuna okasi.

7. OCIFELE.

Ocifele omuku yolui yi kala vociyombo volui. Ututa wahe utunda volui ulamana vongongo. Okuti nda oku fela utunu wahe o tilila vovava. Ocanju cahe cikasi okuti pocanju hapo pa fetikila utunu ocanju ci kala puvelo wocitunu. Oku yi kuata oku sitika ocitunu nk ci kasi volui pamue oku uvika ovava, okuti eci ovava a inila kutunu wahe o tilako . Omunu okuata. Ocita vosai ya Abri ndeci olo-muku vikuavo. Omala vavali.

8. OCISESELE.

Ocisesele ci kala kala volonde pamue kitutu vioviti. Okulia kuahe ohukua lamela. Ocanju cahe amela lowangu. Oku cita omala vavali. Oku kuatiwa kuahe vitutu, lovolonde via kuka.

9. OSINGE.

Osinge yi kala kala vovipembe yi supa esupo limosi. Ocitunu cahe cenda ondongondongo. Okulia kuahe owangu lolombombo viowangu. Ocanju cahe owangu lamela. Oku cita omola umosi. Oku yi kuata te eci ovisenge vi pia oku fela asupo aco kutunu o kala lika wahe.

10. ONONO.

Onono yilale kovitutu yi kala kalavo volonde. Okulia kuahe apange lamela kuenda ohukua. Oku cita omala vavali. Ocanju cahe amela lohukua. Oku yi kuata kitutu kuenda volonde,

11. OKAVILI.

Okavili kalale kovinjinja kalungi. O lialia otuapange lotunjila kuenda olonguali lolosanji. Oku kuata kuahe o temulula ketako noke (o lumana) Oco okupikako noke o lumana lovayo, lolongengu le o lia. Oku cita kuahe omala va 2. Oku u kuata. Otembo yoku yeva pamue o fa vociliva pamue kocitunu.

12. EKOIONGONJO.

Omuku yo vovimu omo ya kapa elalelo liahe. Okulia kuahe ingangu lowangu, oku cita omala va 2. Oku li kuata vociliva pamue oku fela kocitunu.

13. OKANDOTI.

Okandoti okamuku katito ka kala kala visenge pamue volonjo kotuvitunu. Okulia kuahe epungu lusambe kuenda ovilia vikuavo. Oku cita kuahe o cita omala va kuala pamue vatatu. O citila povianju kokotunu kahe. Oku yi kuata ya leluka ca lua ndano omala va kuata no.

14. OKANJOMBOLOKA.

Okanjomboloka ka sangiwa vipembe lovolondui. Oku cita o cita omala epandu. ~~Okuxkux~~ O citila kutunu wahe, puai utunu wahe o sitika ko atetele. Oku kuata oku fela, puai oku fela konufuilo. Okamuku aka ka lunguka ca lua. Okulia kuahe epungu lowangu kuenda ovilia vikuavo.

15. EYUNJU.

Omuku yo volui. Ocanju cahe o kapa kocitunu. Okulia kuahe owangu olia kuenda ovilia vikuavo. Oku cita kuahe o cita omala va 2. ~~Expamue~~ va tatu. Oku kuata kuahe oku fela. Otembo yoku cita o cita vosai ya Abril ndeci olomuku vikuavo.

16. SONGANGA.

Omuku yo vovisenge. Olale kutunu oko a kapa ovianju viahe. Oku nyana kuahe o nyana utanya hayo otembo yahe yoku lia. Okulia kuahe o lia apange, owangu, lolonyi, ka lia lia no ndolomuku vikuavo. Oku cita, o cita omala vavali, puai omuku yaco ka yi kuete avele, oku nyanisa otumala tuayo o nyamisila kucila oko ku tunda esenje. Oku yi kuata ci tava vociliva pamue volusinda o lu kapa vu ulinda vonjila yomuku.

17. OKAHANDAMBELA.

Okacinyana aka, ka kala kala kalungi pamue kitunu violomuku.

Okulia kuahe olia olomuku lolongengu. Okacinyama aka, ka kuca lua utoi, nda ombela yak keluha, hakovo kakeluhavo. Nda t kuiluka tu li kua~~ma~~ lumana vovicila tulimba usokosoko. Oku c. kuahe omala vavali. Oku u kuata, oku fela kelungi kuna tu kala, pamue vociliva pamue vulivi.

18. EKELE.

Q

Okacinyama aka ko vovisenge, ka kala kala kalungi. Puai alungi aco va muele va fela. Oku lia kuahe o lia amumua, apange, kuenc viosi via vola. Oku cita, o cita omala vavali. Oku kuata ci yo ngola ulivi, pamue upeto pamue oku fela pamue ombua yikuavavo, potembo yoku yeva.

19. OHUIYU.

Ohuiyu yi kala kala visenge yi kala kalungi, alungi aco muele o fela. Okulia kuahe epungu vovapia, olosia, usambe, utombo. Oku yi kuata yi tile, te upeto, ulivi pamue oku fela ocitunu okapamo ovipese (pamue oku fela) okuti eci a kupukilamo cu toma kuenje o fa eci wiya omele u sanga wa fa, Oku cita kuahe, o~~u~~ cita lika omala va vali. Oku lala kuayo yi lala povianju kumue lomala vahe. Oku enda kuahe wa li tepa lovinyama vikuavo. O teha teha, oku teha teha kuaco, o tehela neli o tehela neli, por norte, por sul, leste, e oeste.

20. ELIMA.

Ocinyama eci ci palala ndonjila ci kuete avava ndonjila, puai hanjilako ka sietahala ndombua, pamue komuku. Okulia o lia kuteke o lia olombula, olosia, akulakula, akuyu, olohengo, kuenda apako ovindele. Oku lala kuahe o lale vovisitu lo vasisi muli oviti via lua. Oku pekela kuavo vilu liuti, ovulu ovo ak~~u~~ kuatelela utue u nyonama, vimoleha otembo yondombo, kokuenye ka vi moleha ca lua ndano kotembo yondombo oku fetika oku nuala nuala te eci ekumbi I li inila oco va fetika oku sandiliya okulia, utanya wosi o pekela otulu. Elima ha li kuete ocanju calio te oku pekelano ndomo tua lombolola ale konyima. Oku cita ku elima li cita omala 2 omala v~~o~~ co ka va kala pocanju va kakatela kavele, ndano o palala ka va loka.

21. OLIVAVU.

Ocinyama eci ci kala kala volondui vokati kovava ci lale vocingu-nguma. Okulia kuahe closi lolohale kuenda olomutu volonaka. Oku cita kuahe omala 1 pamue 2. Oku ci kuata te alui lueyuka ha ci tilila votundui tutito pamue vekanja pamue vupeto. Puai ocinyama nyama caco ca tema ci lumana.

22. ONETE.

Onete ocitua cayo cimosi lomuku yohui. Etimba liahe litito, oku~~u~~ lia kuahe ndomuku yohui. Oku cita kuahe ndeci ohui okuti omala 2 pamue va 3 o lalevo kocitunu. Oku u kuata nda cina tu kuata omuku yohui, oku petula upeto posi pamue oku pela kutunu eci pakamba naito oku tuiya o tomehako okawangu eci yi pita cinene nda wa moh okawangu ka lisenga yapa o tuiya nda ombela ya lua otillila kocitunu, noke okotola olonjila viahe viosi yapa otuiyamo oco u sanga. Pamue va kalako ekui.

23. EPEKE.

Epeke omuku eyi ya setahala ohulu ca li tepa okuti ohulu yi tito oku yi sangawa vovipembe. lox vanyala. Yi supa esupo utunu waco u kasi ndomo kesupo kua eitika o kuete vali utunu ukuavo konele yikuavo oko a tundaila nda o ka lia owangu. Yi cita omala va 2

pamue va 3. Ocanju cahe o kapa pokati lakati kutunu o ci tunga lamela kuenda owangu . Oku yi kuata oku fela kutunu wahe. Omuku yaco ya lunguka ca lua yi kua ku kapa ituta vimue vioku tilila ka vi moleha eiwa kilu osia ca soka 2 cm. oku fela te omanu va 2 ukuavo o lavulula ukuavo o fela.

